



# JOHNSONIAN NEWS LETTER

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New York 27, N. Y.*

Vol. XX, No. 2

June 1960

## DANIEL DEFOE — 1660-1960

This year, as you all must know, is the tercentenary of the birth of one of the eighteenth-century's most remarkable writers, Daniel Defoe. Many celebrations are being planned in this country and abroad. In the United States there have been, or will be, special exhibitions at the Boston Public, the Huntington, and the Newberry libraries. The Cleveland Public Library earlier in the year arranged an exhibition devoted to Robinson Crusoe. In the autumn Indiana University, in the new Lilly Rare Book Library, will have a celebration featuring its Defoe collection, now the 5th largest in the world. All this information we owe to the indefatigable John Robert Moore, who is on a five months' tour of the Continent and Great Britain, attempting to retrace some of Defoe's travels. He writes that so far the trip has been most interesting, although far more difficult than he had anticipated on account of the congestion resulting from flower shows in Holland, a bank holiday in Britain, the Royal wedding, and the incredible increase of traffic on all highways.

Moore's activities in Great Britain have been, to say the least, multifarious. On April 27 he lectured on "Defoe in Scotland" at the University of Edinburgh, with the Dean of the College, Professor James Drever, in the chair (The Scotsman had on April 16 published a feature article by Moore, entitled "True Friend of Scotland: the Tercentenary of Daniel Defoe"); and on May 7 gave the official address opening the exhibition in the Central Lending Library of Stoke Newington. Included in this exhibition were over 400 items culled from many sources. A direct descendant of Defoe, Mr. D. Defoe Baker, attended the private showing on May 7. On May 6, Moore broadcast a short talk on "Defoe the Man" over a BBC regional network (printed in The Listener for May 26), and recorded a longer interview describing his own research, which was to be sent to some 200 stations in the U.S. late in May. On June 3 he was interviewed on a television

program concerning Defoe's travels in Great Britain.

There was a special exhibition of Defoe's writings in the National Library of Scotland, one at Cambridge University, and another in the Senate House Library of the University of London. On April 27 Bonamy Dobrée gave the Peter La Neve Foster Lecture at the Royal Society of Arts ("The Writing of Daniel Defoe"), with Moore in the chair; and on May 5 James Sutherland gave an address on the same topic at the University of London. No doubt we have missed many items, but at least you may have some idea of what is going on. We will welcome news of other celebrations and exhibitions.

Later this year the Indiana University Press will issue A Checklist of the Writings of Daniel Defoe, compiled by Moore, in which he attempts to record the more significant findings which have resulted from thirty years of intensive study of the Defoe canon. He describes the checklist as "written in accordance with advice from individuals and institutions most likely to use it. It undertakes to tell what Defoe wrote, when and often why he wrote and published it, who printed and sold it, and where copies of the first editions are to be found in accessible libraries." Moore adds that "no space is given to the hundreds of titles which have at one time or another been mistakenly attributed to Defoe; the checklist is concerned with what Defoe actually wrote in whole or in part, together with a score or more of starred items for which the evidence is still not quite conclusive."

#### R. W. CHAPMAN

On April 20 Robert William Chapman, one of the most eminent and colorful of 20th-century Johnson scholars, passed away in Oxford. He was 78 years old. Although seriously ill during the last few years, he retained all his old interests, and, as those who went to see him can vouch, his mind was as sharp as ever. From an obituary notice in the London Times we venture to abstract a few biographical details.

He was born near Dalkeith in Scotland, though of English parents. At St. Andrews and later at Oriel College he distinguished himself in classical studies and won the Gaisford Greek Prose Prize. Shortly after taking his degree he became associated with the Clarendon Press, and, except for some years when he served with the British forces in Salonica, he gave most of his life to that institution. From 1920 until his retirement he was Secretary of the Delegates of the Press.

Chapman was a very learned man. "Few of his acquaintances can have suspected that among his hobbies were Greek particles, early English punctuation, and lexicography." Always an avid textual critic, he was an indefatigable emender. Nothing pleased him more than to suggest a textual change, and then later prove it correct through the discovery of the original manuscript. For Johnson and Jane Austen, his major interests, as well as for Trollope and others, he has given invaluable service in the establishing of correct texts.

To quote further from the Times: "Achievement apart, Chapman was a 'character.' Lanky in face and figure, aristocratic (or at least lofty) in bearing and manner, there was a natural distinction about all he said and wrote and did. He never allowed himself to be a martyr to convention in social intercourse, and he made few allowances for the fool or the Philistine.... Rarely divorced from his bicycle, and never (it seemed) from his bicycle-clips, his figure was a familiar one in the streets and bookshops of Oxford; and perennial showers of letters, amusing, allusive, and all but indecipherable, kept him in constant touch with a wide range of acquaintances."

For most of us he will be remembered chiefly for the edition of Johnson's letters, on which he labored at odd moments for many years. Having a phenomenal mastery of Johnson's difficult handwriting, he was able to achieve a verbal accuracy which goes far beyond that of any previous edition. In annotation eccentric, he was more interested in textual correction and emendation than in explanation or comment. He was perhaps proudest of his "cunningly devised indexes (in the planning of which he claimed with justice to be a pioneer)," but which, to his great regret, resulted in few imitations.

As a final tribute, we quote from a recent letter from L. F. Powell, long his associate and helper: "All Johnsonians must grieve at his departure for he was indeed Johnsonianissimus. Take him all in all, he was a very remarkable man. His deep interest in Johnson was infectious: it sprang from a sincere admiration for and love of the man. He could be quite passionate on the subject.... The world of scholarship has lost a very great figure."

#### JOHNSON NOTES

The program for next season's meetings of the London Johnson Society is now being arranged. The first meeting will be held on October 15, and the speaker will be Maurice Quinlan (Boston College), who will speak on "Johnson's Sense of Charity." Later in the year there will

be talks by Geoffrey Tillotson, Mary Lascelles, Alan Thomas, Charles Parish, and H. A. Morgan. The complete program will be given in a later issue. Meetings are held at the Kenilworth Hotel, near the British Museum, and visitors from the U. S. are always welcomed.

The Vassar Alumni Magazine for May has an interesting illustrated account by Mary Crapo Hyde of the formation, with her husband, of their celebrated Johnson collection.

Several of you have written to suggest that we some time list, with addresses, all the Johnson Clubs and Societies over the world. We will try to do so in our next number. In the meantime, we hope you will send us word of any recent additions or changes.

There have been a number of interesting reviews of Donald Greene's (after August, at the Univ. of New Mexico) new book on Johnson's politics. We hope you have seen Fritz Liebert's admirable discussion in the New York Herald Tribune for May 29 — and also those by J. H. Plumb in SR for May 21, and Medford Evans in the National Review for May 7.

For its usual summer jaunt, the Johnson Club is to meet at Bath on June 25.

There are two articles on Johnson: Chester F. Chapin, "Johnson, Rousseau, and Religion," Texas Studies for Spring; William Kenney, "Dr. Johnson and the Psychiatrists," The American Imago for Spring.

#### THE VINDICATION OF SIR JOHN

It has been the sad fate of Sir John Hawkins that he is remembered largely through the judgments of his Johnsonian and musical rivals. Thus, because of Boswell and Fanny Burney the picture of the "unclubable man," the unsympathetic and inaccurate biographer, and the insufferable prig has become a legend. Significantly, the only full-scale life was written by the biographer of Dr. Burney, using scraps left over from that huge compilation, and looking at Hawkins through obviously hostile eyes. In brief, Sir John has never really had a chance. Now, at last, there is a book which tries honestly to discover the truth. Bertram H. Davis, to be sure, attempts no biographical restoration. Hawkins the man still awaits reconsideration. But in Johnson Before Boswell he does carefully examine Hawkins' official biography of Johnson (1787), which Boswell realized he must destroy as the chief rival to his own. Because of

Davis's skill in marshalling evidence and his easy style, this is an absorbing book. After succinctly presenting all the facts concerning the publication and reception of Hawkins' volume, Davis candidly examines its merits and deficiencies. The former, he suggests, are much greater than most Johnsonians have supposed, and the latter, less damaging. Indeed, without attempting to pull down Boswell's acknowledged masterpiece, Davis believes that Hawkins' Life is worthy of a distinguished place on the same shelf. Of course, Sir John lacked the Scot's genius for recording conversation. He was a lesser literary artist, and did not have Boswell's persistence in trailing facts. Nevertheless, Hawkins had known Johnson for possibly two decades longer than Boswell, since his personal recollections went back to days before the start of work on the Dictionary. He had unqualified admiration for what he thought to be Johnson's chief claims to fame. He honestly tried to give a rounded picture of Johnson the man and author, and was not darkly uncharitable, as has been supposed. Essentially, Davis insists, his work is full of valuable insights and important information which should be cherished by all Johnsonians. Happily, since Macmillan is now preparing a slightly abridged version of Hawkins' Life of Johnson, with Davis's annotations, you will soon have an opportunity yourself to judge the truth of these new claims. We recommend both volumes to you heartily.

#### OTHER NEW BOOKS

One of the signs of the times is the increased interest in the history, technique, and value of satire. We might mention such recent books as Alvin Kernan, The Cankered Muse: Satire in the English Renaissance (Yale); Kenneth Hopkins, Portraits in Satire (Barrie); and Norman Knox, The Word Irony in Its Context, 1500-1755 (promised by Duke Univ. Press for this fall). Another which crosses our field is Robert C. Elliott, The Power of Satire: Magic, Ritual, Art (Princeton). The nature of Elliott's studies has been evident for some time, shown in a number of earlier articles. Now he has pulled everything together in an important book, useful for everyone who is curious about the art of satire. For most of us, perhaps, the chief value of this work will lie in his examination of the origins of satire in primitive magic and incantations, in Old Irish myths, and in the beliefs of modern peoples like the Eskimo and the Ashanti tribe in West Africa. From a mass of fascinating detail Elliott evolves a theory which he later uses in critical discussions of later works, for example, Timon of Athens, Le Misanthrope, and Gulliver's Travels. He then moves quickly to two modern satirists — Wyndham

Lewis and Roy Campbell — and finally has his say about the place of the satirist in modern society. Though you may not always agree with Elliott's opinions of individual works (No two people will ever wholly agree about the meaning of Gulliver's Travels, and some may be upset by his conclusion as to the relative failure of Roy Campbell, because he "worked from a rotten center" — he was "the disease he pretends to cure" ), there is no doubt that this is a very stimulating book.

We are of two minds about Ronald Paulson, Theme and Structure in Swift's "Tale of a Tub" (Yale). When we saw it announced we hoped it would bring together in one place all that is known about the background, the composition, the structure and meaning, of Swift's early masterpiece. Certainly such a book is badly needed. But Paulson evidently considers that much of the historical and factual material is easily available in the Guthkelch-Nichol Smith edition and in Miriam Starkman's valuable study of Swift's satire on learning in the Tale, and so concentrates on certain new interpretations which he develops in an interesting fashion. In particular he tries to define the nature of Swift's persona, whom he calls "The Hack." Just what kind of person does he represent, and how does he function? The chief source of "The Hack's" imagination, Elliott finds, is the Gnostic view of man. It is this pervasive heresy that Swift, through his facile mask, is always subtly attacking; and through a detailed examination of "the Gnostic assumptions the Hack employs" Paulson attempts to prove the essential unity and profound meaning of the Tale, lying beneath its apparent eccentric fragmentation. The argument is too complicated to admit of easy summary. You should read it yourself, and make up your own mind. We might add that Paulson has some fascinating suggestions concerning such matters as the sexual symbolism of the tailor, as well as other sexual symbols, and the shifting values of metaphor throughout the work. We are pleased to find him accepting "The Mechanical Operation of the Spirit" as an integral part of Swift's design, indeed the thematic climax of the book, but that reflects our own personal conviction, to which unfortunately not many of our friends have agreed. In brief, Paulson's is a provocative and suggestive work of modern criticism, which may stir up a bit of controversy.

In The Imagination as a Means of Grace, Locke and the Aesthetics of Romanticism (California), Ernest Lee Tuveson has given us a valuable addition to the work of those scholars, such as Kenneth MacLean, Samuel Monk, and Marjorie H. Nicolson, who have carefully explored

the development of the aesthetic theories of the eighteenth century. As his title suggests, Tuveson is convinced that the Lockian epistemology contributed profoundly—more so than has hitherto been acknowledged—to the Romantic view of the imagination as “a means of reconciling man, with his spiritual needs and his desire to belong to a living universe of purpose and value, with a cosmos that begins to appear alien, impersonal, remote and menacing.” Accordingly, he devotes roughly half of his study to an examination of Locke’s conception of the mind and the modifications wrought by that conception upon the moral imperative, upon man’s relationship to nature, and, finally, upon seventeenth- and eighteenth-century theories of the creative process. Tuveson gives high praise to Addison not as a popularizer of emergent Lockian views, but rather as one who combined them in strikingly original and significant ways. Indeed, it is this chapter which many of us will find most stimulating, for if we accept its argument, Addison will move to the forefront among eighteenth-century aesthetic theorists. In his final chapters, without claiming to be exhaustive, Tuveson examines the post-Addisonian role of the imagination in man’s attitudes toward himself, human nature, and external nature, and concludes with a discussion of the beginnings of modern symbolist theory. Although occasionally we are disturbed by the feeling that Tuveson treats the eighteenth century more as a preparation for the triumph of Romanticism than as a period which arrived at a set of answers valuable in their own right, his emphasis upon the period as transitional is perhaps inevitable when we consider his purpose. This is an important study for all those interested in the complex relationship of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century ideas. We look forward to Tuveson’s promised work, in which he will discuss the poetry that developed from the theory here examined.

Additional recent books to be listed are: Discussions of the Novel, ed. Roger Sale (Heath), which includes essays by Frye, Kettle, and Fielding bearing on 18th-century fiction; Lionel Stevenson, The English Novel: a Panorama (Houghton Mifflin); Hesketh Pearson, Charles II: His Life and Likeness (Heinemann); Jonn Kobler, The Reluctant Surgeon: a Biography of John Hunter (Doubleday); Philip P. Hallie, Maine de Biran, Reformer of Empiricism, 1766–1824 (Haryard); Fielding’s Joseph Andrews, ed. Carlos Baker (Bantam Classics); Henry Winterfield, Castaways in Lilliput (Harcourt, Brace and Co.), a new children’s story.

### THE CANON OF SWIFT

From David Woolley (74 Charles St., Kew E. 4, Victoria, Australia) comes the following: "Despite the trend today towards reducing the canon of Swift I would claim as his the prose tract A Modest Defence of a late Poem, by an unknown Author, called the Lady's Dressing Room. Written in the Year MDCCXXXII, which appeared in 1746 in volume 8 of Faulkner's edition, and was reprinted by Nichols in 1779. It is comparable, as a subsequent defense, to his Apology for A Tale of a Tub (1710), and to Gulliver's letter prefixed to later editions of Gulliver's Travels. It has the tone of the prefatory notices specially provided for Faulkner's 1735 and 1738 volumes, claimed for Swift by Davis in the Prose Works. The literary style bears all the marks discussed by Davis in Essays on the 18th Century Presented to David Nichol Smith. The tract appears in the first volume posthumously added to Faulkner's edition, containing many undoubted sweepings from Swift's study; no separate printing is recorded. It abounds in familiar phrases from his later style. And the translation from Horace has all the ghastly ingenuity of his scatological verses — should it not appear in the Poems? — while the humor of outdoing his own worst efforts would come naturally to the great Dean. A Modest Defence qualifies, I believe, for an appendix in the Prose Works of Swift."

### MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS

We are happy to report that the second annual meeting of the Johnson Society of the Great Lakes Region, held at John Carroll University in Cleveland on April 30, was a great success. There was an encouraging turnout of scholars, some of whom came from quite a distance, and there was excellent intellectual fare (The program of papers was included in our last issue). Many congratulations to Warren Fleischaer, Robert Haig, and others who were involved in the planning. The President for next year will be Arthur Sherbo of Michigan State. The third annual meeting will be held sometime next spring in Chicago, on the invitation of Loyola University.

From Ed Ruhe (Kansas Univ.) and S. J. Sackett (Fort Hays Kansas State College) comes word of the projected formation of another society. Sackett writes that ten members of the Midwest Modern Language Ass'n met at a recent meeting in Lawrence, Kansas, for the purpose of discussing the organization of a Johnson Society of the Midwest, patterned after the Johnson Society of the Great Lakes Region. It was decided that the Society would organize as well as it could by mail,

and then would meet at the MMLA meeting at Urbana, Ill. in 1961, preferably at a luncheon meeting. It was also decided to have the JSM coterminous with the MMLA and thus to combine meetings. Sackett volunteered to act as temporary Corresponding Secretary. If anyone else is interested in the organization and would like to be on the mailing list to receive information as it is issued, he should get in touch with him.

We have been remiss in not saying more about our sister publication, The Burke Newsletter, edited by Peter J. Stanlis and C.P. Ives. Four issues have so far appeared, printed in the magazine Modern Age (Summer 1959, Fall 1959, Winter 1959-60, and Spring 1960). The numbers are filled with important information concerning research on Burke, new books and articles, recently completed theses and dissertations. Anyone attempting to keep abreast of work in this field should certainly consult each number. If you wish to subscribe, write to Peter J. Stanlis (Dept. of English, Univ. of Detroit, Detroit, Mich.).

News has come of a special supplement to Cairo Studies in English to be devoted to articles on William Beckford, on the occasion of the bicentenary of his birth. Contributions are requested from scholars and Beckfordians all over the world. Articles should be forwarded as soon as possible, certainly before August 1960, to Mrs. Fatma Moussa Mahmoud, Dept. of English, Faculty of Arts, Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt. Are there any Vathek fans among our subscribers?

And speaking of bicentenaries, who wants to celebrate the appearance in July 1760 of Macpherson's Ossianic fragments? If anyone knows of any exhibitions being planned, or lectures given, please let us know. Or is Ossian really dead?

We are delighted to pass on news that the Princeton University Press has agreed to add two more volumes to the reprint of the annual 18th-century bibliography, 1660-1800, in Philological Quarterly. You will remember that the first volumes, prepared by Louis A. Landa, covering the years 1926-1950, appeared in 1950 and 1952. The new volumes, extending the coverage through 1951-60, are expected to appear next year. The editing (and indexing) is being done by Gwin J. Kolb and Curt Zimansky.

Esmond de Beer writes that the Italian exhibition at Burlington House this winter had much to interest eighteenth-century scholars.

Designed to show changing English taste, it brought out admirably the connections between English collecting and Italian and English art in the period. We might add that in New York City this winter the Metropolitan also provided a special exhibition of 18th-century ornaments, prints and designs. It is described in the January Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Bob Rogers sends on a recent editorial from the Chicago Tribune about college courses. With far too many being offered, there is great need for judicious pruning. Then the editorial writer continues: "Advocates of classical scholarship may wince at finding in the University of Illinois undergraduate bulletin such courses as Games for Children, Farm Tractors, Porcelain Enamels, Church Music Techniques, Logging and Milling, Advanced Shorthand, Restaurant Interiors, and Advertising Copy and Layout. People with strict ideas about practicality, on the other hand, may wonder about such items in the same bulletin as Dr. Johnson and His Circle, Symbolic Logic, Alexander and His Successors, and Galactic Structure. Partisans of any viewpoint probably could, if pressed, yield a few courses that survive as monuments to the enthusiasm and influence of some long deceased professor." Farm Tractors or Dr. Johnson? The choice for modern students is a difficult one. No wonder that we are producing so many split personalities!

This spring W. S. Lewis gave a series of lectures on Horace Walpole in Washington, D. C., which we hope to see soon in print. The last of these lectures was repeated at Yale University on the afternoon of April 19. Despite a battery of counter attractions, which included a freshman baseball game with Trinity College; a lecture by Harold Taylor, formerly President of Sarah Lawrence, on "Students, Teachers, Values"; another by Louis J. Hector on "The Regulatory Agencies and the Pragmatic Approach"; a talk by Bryan Patterson of Harvard to the Geological Club on "The Reptile-Mammal Transition: Some Loose Ends and Unfinished Business"; another by Donald A. Eggert to the Botany Seminar on "The Ontogeny of Carboniferous Arborescent Lycopsidea and Sphenopsida"; and a paper before the Yale Medical Society by George A. Perera on "Evaluation of Therapy in Primary Hypertension" the combination of Lewis and Walpole drew an audience of some two hundred appreciative auditors. There was a reception after the address. All in all, a delightful occasion!

Among the Guggenheim awards for 1961 there are the following which touch our field: Meyer Abrams, "The Role of Metaphor and Analogy in

Western Thought"; Robert L. Haig, Jr., "A Study of the Life and Works of John Dunton"; Mrs. Marion R. Tinling, "A Study of the Letters and Other Writings of William Byrd II of Westover, Virginia."

We hear that Cecil Price (Aberystwyth) is nearing the end of his labors in preparing an edition of the letters of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. In this regard, it might be added that the Speech Ass'n of America now has a Committee on British Public Address, with Jerome Landfield (Oberlin) as its Chairman for next year. Coming out sporadically will be a Public Address News Letter, British, with Donald Bryant (State Univ. of Iowa) as Editor. He would, we know, be glad to receive material for future issues. Anyone wishing a free sample copy should write to Robert Smith (Dept. of Speech, Univ. of Virginia).

We are happy to see the announcement of a new periodical — SEL — Studies in English Literature: 1500-1900, to be sponsored by the Dept. of English at Rice Institute, Houston, Texas. The summer issue each year will be devoted to essays and notes concerned with the Restoration and 18th Century.

Alas, the attempt to Americanize the very successful musical called "Lock Up Your Daughters," based on Fielding's play Rape Upon Rape, which we enjoyed hugely in London last year, has ended in failure, and the production has been called off after an unsuccessful tryout on the road. Perhaps one reason is that some 30% of the book had been re-written especially for Broadway, in order to make the plot develop logically. When in its old "illogical" state, and played with style, the musical was most entertaining. Another musical version of Fielding, this time adapted from Tom Jones, was successfully produced late in April by the Yale Dramat. We hear it was delightful.

Personal notes: Herbert Davis will be teaching part of next year at the University of Minnesota. After thirty-eight years at Wellesley, Katharine Balderston is retiring this year. We are happy to know that R. W. Ketton-Cremer, the biographer of Walpole and Gray, is planning to visit this country next September. At a recent meeting of the Dodsley Society at Yale, Warren Smith gave a talk on "English Collectors in Italy in the Eighteenth Century." One of our valued English subscribers, Bertram Davis, an authority on Chatterton and Southey, was given an honorary M.A. by the University of Bristol. Robert D. Horn (Oregon) has been giving a series of lectures on TV, and in a recent talk called "Homes of English Authors" included

that of Johnson. He writes that special "projections" on a transparent screen were used, which were so excellent as to be breathtaking. Horn adds, "I felt I was actually standing in front of Gough Square. I showed one of my treasures, a tile and piece of the blitzed beam, which were given me back in 1950 by the excellent caretaker." Mrs. Rowell, we might add, the caretaker to whom we all owe so much, has recently been visiting in the U.S. It was a great pleasure to see her on this side of the Atlantic.

#### SOME RECENT ARTICLES

For the early period: C. D. Cecil, "Libertine and Precieux Elements in Restoration Comedy," Essays in Criticism for July 1959; Robert Gathorne-Hardy, "Halifax's The Character of a Trimmer: Some Observations in the Light of a Manuscript from Ickworth," Library for June 1959; F. T. Prince, "Dryden Redivivus," REL for January.

For Pope and Swift: Oliver W. Ferguson, "Swift's Saeva Indignatio and A Modest Proposal," PQ for Oct.; Jacques Golliet, "La Correspondance d'Alexander Pope," Etudes Anglaises for July-Sept. 1959; James Gray, "The Modernism of Jonathan Swift," Queen's Quarterly for Spring; Jeffrey Hart, "The Ideologue as Artist: Some Notes on Gulliver's Travels," Criticism for Spring; Robert Merle, "Les Desseins de Gulliver," Revue De Paris for April 1959; Charles Peake, "Swift and the Passions," MLR for April; Annette P. Thorpe, "Jonathan Swift's Prescriptions Concerning the English Language," CLA Journal for March; John W. Tilton, "Gulliver's Travels as a Work of Art," Bucknell Review for December.

For the later period: Hazard Adams, "Blake and Gulley Jimson: English Symbolists," Critique for Spring-Fall 1959, and "Reading Blake's Lyrics," Texas Studies for Spring; R. H. Carnie, "Macpherson's Fragments of Ancient Poetry and Lord Hailes," English Studies for Feb.; John E. Grant, "The Art and Argument of 'The Tyger'," Texas Studies for Spring; Harvey Gross, "The Pursuer and the Pursued: A Study of Caleb Williams," Texas Studies for Autumn 1959; M. Kinkead-Weekes, "Clarissa Restored?" RES for May 1959; James Kinsley, "The Rustic Inmates of the Hamlet," [mostly Burns], REL for Jan.; W. M. Merchant, "Patterns of Reference in Smart's Jubilate Agno," Harvard Library Bull. for Winter 1960; John Montague, "Tragic Picaresque: Oliver Goldsmith, The Biographical Aspect," Studies for Spring; W. H. Stevenson, "Blake's Jerusalem," Essays in Criticism for July 1959; A. L. Taylor, "Hoo Ha Ha!" [Burns], Saltire Review for Autumn 1959; Karina Williamson, "Christopher Smart's Hymns and Spiritual Songs," PQ for Oct. 1959.